Library

E LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXIX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1859 NUMBER 253

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, BENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10 a month, $6 if paid in advance, or $5 if paid each 3 months from the month commencing with 1st. Tri-Weekly $5 per year, or $3 for 6 months. Weekly $2 per year, or 12½ cents a week if ordered by the month.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Weekly—4 copy $7; 10 copies or more $6 each.

Tri-Weekly and Daily.

Insurance to be paid in advance.

Remittances must be by registered letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

GENERAL BUSINESS ADVERTISERS.

One square, (space of 10 lines), per annum ..... $ 40 00
" 6 months 25 00
" 3 " 15 00
" 1 month 6 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements ordered at intervals—$1 for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing the candidacies of persons for each name, $5.

Yearly advertisements (not quarterly) allowed to change.

Real estate and mercantile advertisements, "Sheriffs' and executors' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, caravan or carnival advertisements, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Editorial notices and communications inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 50 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Standing advertisements—Merchants for (professional and trade) cards, each, $10 per annum, each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular customers, by the square of not over six months, $18 for one year, and 50 for each additional line.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, and vice versa.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged 25 per cent. extra.

ANNOUNCING RATES—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square 10 lines or less, one insertion $1 00
Each month or less 5 00

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise a month charge will be made.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued after the expiration notice to do, nor will any change be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

NEW MUSIC HOUSE!

WM. M'CARRELL,
Music Publisher
AND DEALER IN
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Bound and Sheet Music,
Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise generally,
No. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,
NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING JUST OPENED A NEW MUSIC HOUSE in the city, I beg leave to call the attention of my friends and the public generally to the stock, which is NEW THROUGHOUT. It shall be my aim to keep constantly on hand

The very Best and Latest Publications,
And a full assortment of
SUPERIOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, STRINGS, &c., &c.

☞ Printed catalogues forwarded on application.

☞ Music sent to any part of the country, post paid, on receipt of the price of the same.

Those in want of new and good Music or Instruments will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell on the best terms. WM. M'CARRELL,
474 Jefferson street.

N. B. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. JOS. H. McCANN will find him at 474 Jefferson st., where he will be happy to fill their orders. au24 dtf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD HIS STOCK IN TRADE TO

WM. C. SWEET & CO.,

would respectfully recommend them to his old friends and customers as one very worthy of liberal support and patronage. JAMES SMALL.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having TAKEN the old stand on MAIN near THIRD, would invite the attention of his friends to their large and complete assortment of

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!

We shall keep on hand at all times, in addition to
Goods of Our Own Manufacture,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Eastern, New York City, and Philadelphia made WORK,
which we shall sell at prices LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

WM. C. SWEET
CASH BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
No. 457 Market st.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WISHING TO CLOSE OUT the old stock of Goods purchased of Mr. Small will the same

At Cost!

UNTIL THEY ARE ALL DISPOSED OF.
WM. C. SWEET & CO.,
(Successors to James Small),
a24 457 MARKET STREET.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH & CHERRY Streets, *adjoining the Factory,*
PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers and Importers
Ladies' Dress, Cloak, & Mantilla Trimmings,
HAVE now opened for examination a large and well assorted stock, which they invite the attention of Western and southern Merchants to. Having extensive facilities for manufacture, and paying particular attention to the Foreign Market, we are prepared to offer the great inducements

☞ Purchasers to examine our stock and Goods, in all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Sole Agents for Hyde's Spool Silk. a1 dsm

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, CHEAP AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD BY
ALSOP & BEACH, & CO.,
jy20 d3m New Albany, Indiana.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT

FROM THE
VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY
OF PARIS.

THIS Paint is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not turn yellow as soon as White Lead, and will acquire the hardness and smoothness of Coach painting without the aid of varnish, if ground, mixed, and used in the same manner. Owing to its fineness and brilliancy of color,

ONE POUND will cover as much surface, with the same body as SIX pounds of lead—thus its great economy becomes manifest.

The Company call parties near by depend upon getting the article directly from them, as they should buy of none but the most proper. Only a house of the Company's standing for two years in this city, as No. 1 and Snow White for, Red and Green seal. The No. 1 or Red Seal is the article most used for painting purposes; the Snow White or Green seal being only used for the most expensive work.

JOSEPH M. STRONG, Agent for the Co.

Orders addressed to either of the following houses will be filled at the new reduced tariff prices, either Dry or in Oil.
HALL & CORNELL,
123 Main Lane, New York.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE, & PRATT,
Broadway and 156 Fulton street, New York.
au24 d2m

Fall Goods—Just Received!

I AM receiving one of the best stocks of boots, shoes, and gaiters ever offered in this city. Call and examine them at

SAMUEL L. LEES,
Market st., between Third and Fourth.

LADIES' Kid Slippers, very fine.
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Heeled Gaiters, the best thing out this side, Misses' Lasting Gaiters, with and without heels, at
SAMUEL L. LEES,
419 4th south side, Market between Third and Fourth.

Men's, boys', and Youths' Calf Boots, Oxford Ties, and Indian Rubbers, at
SAMUEL L. LEES,
419 4th south side of Market,
Second door above Fourth street.

FRENCH FELT HATS, the—All colors, qualities, &c. At Small and Neat prices. Call and see them at
JAMES B. WOOD'S, No. 451 Market street,
a16 Between Third and Fourth.

FANCY CAPS, FANCY CAPS.—Just received a large and handsome assortment of Boys' and Children's fancy caps at
JAMES B. WOOD'S, No. 451 Market street,
a16 between Third and Fourth.

SILK AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS—The latest and most of fancy Hats for Misses' and children's wear, just received at
JAMES B. WOOD'S, No. 451 Market street,
a16 Between Third and Fourth.

THE very finest quality of Silk and cassimere Hats (Fall style) can be had at the low price of four dollars, at
JAMES B. WOOD'S,
a16 No. 451 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

FINE BEAVER and Dog-Skin Driving Gloves at
sep 14 MANSFIELD'S.

Cloaks and Shawls!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THE Leading assortment of

VELVET AND CLOTH WRAPPINGS

to be found in the city, comprising the newest and latest Paris Styles of the season.

We invite an early call from all.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
107 FOURTH STREET,
s24 d&w Between Market and Jefferson.

DOMESTIC AND FRENCH LIQUORS, &c.—
50 bbls Cherry Brandy;
10 do Cherry do;
5 do Ginger do;
5 do Peach do;
10 do Apple do;
12 cases Arrack;
10 do Tamarinds;
15 bbls Old Jamaica Rum;
12 cases Ginger Wine;
50 do Catawba do, still and sparkling;
30 do Rhine do;
10 quarter Hunter's Ale, pints;
50 do Hunter's Ale, quarts.
For sale by GEORGE WELBY.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.—
200 bbls copper distilled Bourbon Whisky from 1 to 5 years old;
75 bbls cup-set distilled Rye Whisky;
10 do do Madeira;
In store and for sale by GEORGE WELBY.
au16 No. 502 Main street.

CIGARS.—50,000 Rom'ts Cigars, assorted brands;
20,000 Londres do do;
15,000 Henry Clay do do;
75,000 Havanas do do;
150,000 Half Span ish Cigars assorted brands.
For sale by GEORGE WELBY.

LIQUORS IMPORTED IN BOND.—
2 hhf pipes, 8 qrs., and 10 eighth casks Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes Scheidam Schiedam Schnapps;
20 do do Holland Gin, new or Imperial Pack;
2 puncheons Jamaica Rum;
1 do superior Scotch Whisky;
For sale low by [jy14] GEORGE WELBY.

WINES—IMPORTED IN BOND.—
30 qr casks superior Sherry Wine;
10 do do Madeira do;
4 do do Imperial Port Wine;
4 do do Superior Old Port do;
20 cases Hunnan's ale, 1 dozen;
10 do do St. Julian do;
2 hogsheads Claret Wine, Chas. Farre;
5 do do Red Cross;
10 do do Vergenay;
For sale low by [jy14] GEORGE WELBY.

BITTERS.—
300 cases Wolfe's superior Stomach Bitters;
10 do Lochey's do do;
50 do Hostetter's do do;
For sale by [jy14] GEORGE WELBY.

PLASTER! PLASTER!
100 bbls Newark Calcined Plaster;
100 do Essonhaie Plaster;
Just received and for sale by
J. D. BONDURANT,
au24 Sixth st., near Main.

DRESSING CASES.—Velvet, Cashmere, De Laine, and Oil Paint Robes, new styles, for sale at
sep 14 MANSFIELD'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Ashber, Ind., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing six directors to serve the ensuing year.
sep 16 d3t A. RARE S. Pres.

RIFLE POWDER.

DuPont's Superior Rifle Powder.
Hazard's Kentucky do do.

WE are Agent for these well known brands and guarantee them superior to any Powder made in the United States.

Blasting Powder in Iron Kegs.

Our Blasting and Cannon Powder is now put up in PATENT IRON KEGS, which keep moisture from the Powder, and is decidedly cheaper, handier, and stronger than or prefferable to the Wooden Kegs.

☞ When ordering for Powder be sure and order it in IRON KEGS.

OFFICE OF CITY POWDER MAGAZINE,
477 Main street,
A. V. DuPONT & CO.,
au du

FALLS CITY VARNISH COMPANY.

ON the 1st July the undersigned formed a co partnership under the style and name of BALMAINE & CO., for the manufacture of VARNISHES, and are now prepared to supply the trade with COACH, COACH BODY, DEMAR, LEATHER, and ASPHALTUM, which are WARRANTED equal in quality to any made in the United States. We have made heavy purchases of Gums and other materials from first hands, exclusively for cash, and our capital and assets in our line at EASTERN PRICES.

☞ Orders by mail or left at the store of J. S. Morris & Sons will receive prompt attention.

JOHN BALMAINE.
J. H. MORTON MORRIS.

WE CAN BE FOUND AT
SKENE & CO.'S LARD OIL FACTORY,
BULLITT STREET.

MUSTARD, COFFEE, AND SPICES IN A FEW days ready to deliver to any part of the city.
HAWKINS & THORNTON.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day,
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort Street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the House.

N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
aug 24 dly

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

OWING to the vast amount of adulterated COFFEES, SPICES, and other articles now upon the market, the subscribers, at the request of some of the prominent citizens of Louisville, have been induced to act as Agency for the sale of their Pure Coffees, roasted and ground, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, Cloves, Mace, &c., at Hotels and Households per small bill at the PERFECTLY PURE and of the PRIMO QUALITY can obtain the same of our Agent, L. A. CIVILL, 453 Main st.

SAMUEL WILDE & SONS,
Importers of Coffee and Manufacturers of Spices.

N. B. The above will be sold as low as PERFECTLY PURE article can be.
L. A. CIVILL,
20 d&w1m 453 MAIN STREET.

INITIALS AND NUMBER

Ell High Sea
Four Fatty Three!!

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED TO THOSE IN want of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
WALL PAPER AND SHADES!
Pictures and Frames!
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.!

☞ The country trade supplied at very low rates.

L. A. CIVILL,
s24 d&w1m 453 MAIN STREET.

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & CO.

TAKE pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the Public generally to their NEW SCALE PIANOS, just introduced. The growing desire for a Superior Piano Forte shall approach in Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the unsightly appearance of the three-cornered instrument, drew out our energies to the production of such an ederatum. Our tests have rewarded and we commit the result with all confidence to the verdict.

☞ Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, whether used in this climate or exported to any quarters throughout the country; and we solicit a continuance of that patronage which we have enjoyed for the last twenty-five years.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
jy7 d1y 107 East Twelfth street, New York.

CHINA MAGIC VARNISH

FOR removing Stains from and Polishing Furniture—a new thing for Housekeepers—for sale at
CHATFIELD & HOOT'S,
a31 Grand Variety Store,
Main street, 2d Door from Fifth street.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments to PARMELE & BRO., New Orleans, by
jel6 BELL & MURDOCK.

STATEMENT

OF
THE CONDITION OF THE
Hampden Fire Insurance Company,

OF the 1st day of JULY, 1859, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 1, 1856, and to having been shown to the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said P. B. Atwood, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at the office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license is accepted upon the express condition that the undersigned shall be liable to appear to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to comply with the requirements of all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, before the expiration of said Company's agency.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 6th day of August, 1859.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

[No. 208. Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 14, 1859.

This is to certify that P. B. Atwood, as Agent of the Hampden Fire Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and certificates required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 1, 1856, and is having been shown to the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said P. B. Atwood, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at the office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license is accepted upon the express condition that the undersigned shall be liable to appear to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to comply with the requirements of all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, before the expiration of said Company's agency.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of August, 1859.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.
P. B. ATWOOD, Agent

LIME LIME! LIME!!—300 bbls E. T. K. lime just received and for sale by
J. D. BONDURANT,
au24 Sixth st., between Main and Market.

GRAIN BAGS.—3,000 best quality on hand and for sale by
J. D. BONDURANT,
au24 Sixth st., between Main and Market.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

JUST RECEIVED, a large invoice of the celebrated Golden Hill shirts. Warranted to fit. Perfect to every particular. A search of a dozen stores in this city for such shirts can be supplied at $25, corner of Main and Third streets. sep 14 A. D. MANSFIELD.

LINEN AND MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS just received at sep 14 MANSFIELD'S.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES and Gauntlets just received at sep 14 MANSFIELD'S.

TOBACCO—
50 kegs Virginia Tobacco, favorite brands;
do do Missouri do;
20 do do Kentucky do;
For sale by [sep14] GEORGE WELBY.

Just Received—

THE MOHICANS OF PARIS, a new Novel, by Alexander Dumas. Price 50 cents.
Gerald Fitzgerald, complete in two parts, by Charles Lever. Price 50 cents.
The Young Daughter, by Sir Walter Scott. Price 50c.
Dow's Patent Sermons, fourth series. Price $1.
F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE.
se7 97 Third street.

MEDICAL.

JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND PECTORAL OF
Wild Cherry!

THE SEAL OF PUBLIC APPROBATION HAS BEEN so immediately fixed upon this Medicine that the proprietor feels it to be his duty to call the attention of all those persons to it who are suffering from, or threatened with, affections of the lungs or throat. Its basis is the active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it contains also, in proper proportions, other of the most efficient properties of the MATERIA MEDICA. Its congenial result and propositions are well known to physicians everywhere, as the proprietor makes no secret of them, and they have met the universal approbation of the faculty, who, as a general thing, prefer using the preparation to any prescription which they can have prepared by a druggist.

It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisville, Kentucky. aug26 dtaw1m

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

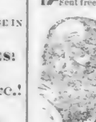
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yours-lives, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold many, and can say in truth of it what we have never other medicine—NEVER KNOWN ONE INSTANCE to offend. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted speak in terms of highest encomium of its operations, and recommendation of its many virtues. We speak "that we do know," after 10 years' experience, and pledge reputation to the full performance of every thing we claim. In all cases where the infant is suffering from pain, and has the power to relieve it, by administering this article for over ten days, if the mother will be thus benefited, she will find it will more than answer every purpose. Full directions to each bottle, how to use it. Remember and call for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.



ON the infirmities of youth and manhood, or the secret habits of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, sexual imaginations, involuntary blushing, defective memory, indecision, lack ambition, &c., comprising a train of the most distressing symptoms of one hundred and thirty different forms to which the human family are subject. This is a truthful review to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having backslidden from the path of virtue and rectitude, this book is invaluable, as it points out the cause of your disease, and the only means of cure, whereby every human being is entitled.

Young men who have become the victims of solitary vice, and whose morbid sensibilities shrink from the consequences of a revelation to their friends, will find a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

With those who have used it, it has high favor and is deemed indispensable.

IN A THIRD STATE OF THE LIVER—It renders great service in correcting the secretions.

IN GOUT AND RHEUMATISM—It gives the best satisfaction, allaying all but inflammatory symptoms, and in many cases effecting a perfect cure.

ITS SUCCESS IN CASES OF GRAVEL INDIGESTION, BEARTBURN, AND COSTIVENESS—Proves it to be a Medicine of the greatest value.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, AND THE DISTRESSING SICKNESS SO USUAL IN DRINKING PERSONS—Yields speedily, and a few doses restore order to healthful influence.

IT AFFORDS THE GREATEST RELIEF TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH OR SUBJECT TO THE PILES—ACTING gently on the bowels, neutralizing all irritating secretions, and preventing those inflammatory tendencies.

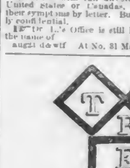
IN FACT IS INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES WHERE A GENTLE APERIENT OR PURGATIVE IS REQUIRED.

It is in the form of a sugar coated pill, easy to take, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Taken in the morning, it never interferes with the avocations of the day, acting gently on the system, restoring the digestive powers, exciting a healthy & a vigorous tone of the stomach, and creating a healthy relish and flow of spirits which give rest to every enjoyment. It also entirely frees the system from all impurities, and purifies from which he most otherwise be debarred, and without which life is irksome and distressing.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and fortunately incontestible popularity for a secret nostrum, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of a intelligent public.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., Druggists,
No. 278 Greenwich st., cor. Warren, N.Y.
jel3 d1y&tiu



IMPORTANT FOR MAN.

TURF OIL cures old Sores.
Turf Oil cures fresh Wounds.
Turf Oil cures Scald Head.
Turf Oil cures Tetter.
Turf Oil cures Sprains.
Turf Oil cures Bruises.
Turf Oil cures Burns and leaves no scar.
Turf Oil cures Corns.
Turf Oil cures Saddle Gall.
Turf Oil cures old Strains.
Turf Oil cures Swelled Legs.
Turf Oil cures Stiff Joints.
Turf Oil cures Sweeney.
Turf Oil cures Pollevil.
Turf Oil cures Cracked Heel.
Turf Oil cures Wind Gall.
For sale by WILSON & STARBIRD, CARY & TALBOT, and WM. KENDRICK & BRO., THO. CROGHAN, GEO. W. HART, and all Druggists and Country Merchants in the State. ap19 d1y

TARRANT'S

EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine, prepared in conformity with the analysis of the waters of the celebrated seltzer Springs, in Germany, in a most convenient and portable form, has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the Medical Profession and a liberal Public, as the

MOST EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE
Saline Aperiont

a sure and as being entitled to special preference over the many Mineral Spring waters, seidlitz Powders, and other similar articles, both from its compactness and greater efficacy. It may be used with the best effect in all

BILIOUS AND FEBRILE DISEASES, SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APECTITE, INDIGESTION, AND ALL SIMILAR COMPLAINTS, PE-CULIAR TO THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Constitutions; Can safely be taken by Children with Half a Teaspoonful to the Adult.

With those who have used it, it has high favor and is deemed indispensable.

IN A THIRD STATE OF THE LIVER—It renders great service in correcting the secretions.

IN GOUT AND RHEUMATISM—It gives the best satisfaction, allaying all but inflammatory symptoms, and in many cases effecting a perfect cure.

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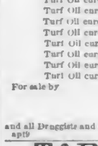
Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., Druggists,
No. 278 Greenwich st., cor. Warren, N.Y.
jel3 d1y&tiu

READ THIS!

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NOTICE.



DR. LEROY'S MIXTURE FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF PRIVATE, CUTANEOUS, AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES, AND THOSE ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Seventeen years' trial of this Mixture in an extensive practice in New Orleans has fully tested the power and confidence which it commands in which physicians and the public generally have at last an adequate test and guarantee of its virtues. In the following cases, such as Gonorrhœa, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spasmodic Stricture, Nervousness of the Bladder and Urethra, Affection of the Kidneys, Incontinence of the Urine, Whites, &c.

It would be well in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet to use in connection with the Mixture our CAMPHORATED BALSAM OF COPAIBA, price $1 per bottle.

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This entirely excitable, not nauseous, and can be used with perfect safety, confidence, and ease, as it does not affect the breath, requires but little change in diet, and no restriction from business, which is rendered in very popular both with the public and medical men.

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PRICE PER BOTTLE $3.

CAUTION.—Recollect the genuine article is liquid. Every French label bears the written signature of LeROY, M. D., Paris, on it, and every English label has the fac simile signature of

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Southern Medical Dispensary, New Orleans.

Just received a supply of LeRoy's Mixture. For sale wholesale and retail by
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Sole Agents for Louisville, Ky.
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MOLASSES AND SIRUP.—
30 bbls fine Sugar House Molasses;
70 do do St. James Sugarhouse Molasses;
50 do Extra Baltimore Sirup;
100 kegs do do do;
In store and for sale low by
TYLER & MARTIN.
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GRASS SEEDS.—
2,000 bushels Orchard Grass, new crop;
1,000 do Kentucky Blue grass, new crop;
500 do Timothy do;
500 do Red Top do;
In store and for sale by
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CHEESE.—Western Reserve Cheese just received and for sale by [s15] COLSTON & STOUT.

JACOB F. WELLER, late of Cincinnati. SAMUEL M. PARKER.

WELLER & PARKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SIXTH STREET, NEAR MAIN,
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☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. 23 dswtaneow6m

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THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the style of GAULT & KELL, for the purpose of carrying on a Planing Mill and Manufactory, together with all kinds of Job Work usually done in their line of business. Their Manufactory is situated on the northeast corner of High and Thirteenth streets, where they will be pleased to attend to any business in their line, which shall be done with neatness and dispatch.

Constantly on hand at their Manufactory and at Joseph Gault's Lumber Yard, on the northeast corner of Walnut and Tenth street, all kinds of Manufactured Work, such as Frame, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings, Flooring, Dressed Boards of all thicknesses and quality, Shelving, Packing Box, Laths, and all material in the line suitable for the erection or completion of a Brick or Frame House.

Soliciting support, I am, very truly,
JOSEPH HAULT.
JAMES KELL.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6 h, 1859. se7 dawlm

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Feed and Produce business, Mr. A. H. Slaughter, of the city.
A. G. SANDERS.

A. G. SANDERS.....A. H. SLAUGHTER.

A. G. SANDERS & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
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☞ Sole Authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, Pencils and Silver Watches.
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NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,
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California Prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
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WHITE LEAD, ZINC PAINTS, & COLORS,
OILS, VARNISHES, &c.,
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ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Fine Colors in Oil and Water,
Winsor & Newton's Tube & Cake Colors,
BRUSHES,
Mathematical and Draughtsmen's Instruments,
Drawing and Tracing Papers,
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THE particular attention of Painters, Dealers, and others is called to the new PATENT METHOD of putting up LEAD and ZINC PAINTS in **METALLIC CANS**, of which MASURY & WHITON are the Sole Proprietors.

These Cans are intended by the inventor to obviate the difficulty here before existing in the putting up of Lead and Zinc in small sizes. All consumers of paint are aware that the loss on Lead and Zinc, put up in small wooden packages, is from five to ten per cent., and in many cases much more, owing to the absorption of the oil, and the consequent hardening of the paint against the wood—to overcome which the purchaser will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

With those who have used it, it has high favor and is deemed indispensable.

IN A THIRD STATE OF THE LIVER—It renders great service in correcting the secretions.

IN GOUT AND RHEUMATISM—It gives the best satisfaction, allaying all but inflammatory symptoms, and in many cases effecting a perfect cure.

ITS SUCCESS IN CASES OF GRAVEL INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, AND COSTIVENESS—Proves it to be a Medicine of the greatest value.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, AND THE DISTRESSING SICKNESS SO USUAL IN DRINKING PERSONS—Yields speedily, and a few doses restore order to healthful influence.

IT AFFORDS THE GREATEST RELIEF TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH OR SUBJECT TO THE PILES—ACTING gently on the bowels, neutralizing all irritating secretions, and preventing those inflammatory tendencies.

IN FACT IS INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES WHERE A GENTLE APERIENT OR PURGATIVE IS REQUIRED.

It is in the form of a sugar coated pill, easy to take, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Taken in the morning, it never interferes with the avocations of the day, acting gently on the system, restoring the digestive powers, exciting a healthy & a vigorous tone of the stomach, and creating a healthy relish and flow of spirits which give rest to every enjoyment. It also entirely frees the system from all impurities, and purifies from which he most otherwise be debarred, and without which life is irksome and distressing.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and fortunately incontestible popularity for a secret nostrum, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of a intelligent public.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
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A DWELLING HOUSE on the south side of Walnut street, between First and Second three stories, containing seven rooms, besides kitchen, pantries, and coal house and good cellar. For terms &c., apply on the premises, to [s7 d1y] THOS. Q. ROBERTS.

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Also, a first-rate Brick Stable and Carriage House on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

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☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1859.

☞ It cannot be denied that Senator Douglas, and those who cooperated with him in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the bringing about the Kansas-Nebraska bill, have opened the flood-gates of slavery agitation. The interests of the South have gained nothing of stability from the disturbance of the compromise finality of 1850; on the contrary, though fortified apparently by the judicial proceedings in the Dred Scott case, they have accumulated a tenfold detriment. We feel that all the territorial possessions of the Union are now lost to the South, because we cannot send many emigrants and can send but few slaves there, our labor being needed to supply the wants of the old Southern States, while the North is receiving, on the seaboard, constant accessions of population by foreign immigration, that invariably find their way to the frontier, and locate on the public lands. These people are averse to slavery as an institution from early prejudices and fascinations; and constituting, as they do, a second and entirely different grade of labor from the African, they deem it for their interest to keep slavery away from their new Western homes. This Mr. Douglas knows of course, and hence it is, that, while he proclaims himself a national Democrat, he promulgates principles which are as sectional and antiquated as ever emanated from Wendell Phillips or Lloyd Garrison. Where Southern party papers support his Presidential pretensions, they are compelled to impose upon the credulity of their readers to defend their position. In this spirit, the Memphis Appeal writes as follows to tell us "how the Union is to be dissolved"—it might as well tell us how to avoid an earthquake which may happen. The argument of the Appeal is like the grief of the unsophisticated girl who fell to crying because she might sometime in the future have a husband, and they might have a baby, and the chunk might fall into a tub of scalding water and kill itself. But hear the Memphis Douglas man, how it tries to raise the dust of disunion in order to conceal its own aggressive movements upon the constitutional rights of the South:

"If Seward or any other Black Republican is elected President in 1860, I am in favor of dissolving the Union and setting up a Southern Confederacy." This is the language of a Southern extremist, and straightway he moves off in favor of a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, and the reopening of the African slave trade, denunciation of Douglas as a traitor, and such other propositions as are sure to bring about the election of a Black Republican, for the simple reason that he plants himself on such an ultra platform that no Northern State will stand upon it. Let us adopt such a policy as that, and even with the united South we cannot carry a single Northern State, and a Black Republican is sure to be elected, because the North overrides the South in numerical strength.

Those who take extreme positions know these facts very well, and they are only endeavoring to bring about such a state of things as will insure the election of a Black Republican. This is the reason why they have deserted the principle of the Kansas bill, which they all supported. They hope for the election of a Black Republican (as is evidenced by the extreme positions they take), in order that dissolution may follow. We advise the people to weigh well these principles, and remember in no case men in the South who can point to a single good reason, under the present state of public affairs, why the Union should be dissolved, or why the South should be discriminated or classified. For thirty years the South lived under the odious restriction of the Missouri Compromise, and in the meantime sold very little about dissolution. This odious restriction has been removed, mainly through and by the power and influence of Mr. Douglas, and the South has been placed on an equal footing in the Territories with the other portions of the Union Orgot we not rather say that these portions of the? We think we ought; and when the North talks of re-establishing this odious line, it will then be time enough to harbor the idea of disunion.

The kernel of this fate is easily reached. When you strip its shell off, it means that Douglas must be President, or Democracy suffer defeat. Whoever denies this, is set down by the Appeal as a "Southern extremist," in favor of a Congressional slave code and the reopening of the African slave trade. Douglas is the only panacea, and, from his past record, the Appeal would have us take him on credit for the future. It extols him for having repealed the Missouri Compromise, and says, that he placed the South on an equal footing in the Territories with the other portions of the Union. This is not so, the South has lost all possible chance of obtaining further slave representation from additional States coming into the Union, and this was the real game of Douglas in destroying the compromises of 1850. He is the representative man of Northwestern Freesoil Democracy, and of the large alien population averse to slavery which is increasing in a greater ratio than any other portion of the Union, and, under the next census, will wield a controlling influence in the electoral college. When Douglas made his Illinois canvass last Fall, he never intended to do more than secure his return to the United States Senate until the year 1865—his representative term expiring with the executive term of Mr. Buchanan's successor. He had no Presidential aspirations for 1860, but Mr. Lincoln coerced him into a position which compelled him to take a step in advance at Freeport, and enunciate his squatter-sovereignty doctrines in all their loathsomeness. The severe attack on these in the Senate last winter forced him into an elaborate defense of his position, which was then regarded by all the Southern Senators as antagonistical to the South, and is yet denounced by the Southern Democratic leaders as the nearest cross-cut to Abolitionism. Since the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Douglas sees that he has precipitated the denouement of his game, and is now playing it out boldly, like a skillful political gamester as he is. A few months ago, he was no candidate for the Presidency; now he is making a stump canvass for the Charleston nomination, and is trying for it with all the ardor of his impetuous nature.

Can the South shut its doors of reason in the face of these facts, and reject the clear convictions to be fairly deduced from the conduct of Mr. Douglas? Can it be deceived by the sophisms of the Memphis Appeal, when it plays the demagogue by saying, that, when the North talks of re-establishing the Missouri line, it will be time enough to harbor the idea of disunion. Intelligent men in the South now see and acknowledge the error of its repeal, and are beginning to be convinced that Douglas was urged to it by the most selfish purposes of personal advancement. It was of course his intention to conciliate the Southern Democracy by conceding the candidate to them in 1860, on the ground that Pierce in 1852 and Buchanan in 1856 were from the North, and quietly bide his time in 1864. But man proposed, and chance has disposed of the whole scheme—disposed of it abruptly, but not too much so perhaps, as Douglas can find enough Southern journals, like the Appeal, to aid in the little-giant swindle of their action and its surrender to the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the North. The Appeal charges that those who take the extreme position, by reason of their having deserted the principle of the Kansas Nebraska bill, are endeavoring to bring about the election of a Black Republican President. Mr. Buchanan, Gov. Wise, Senators Hunter, Mason, Jeff. Davis, and Gwin accuse Mr. Douglas of "tottering in a condis eanse" with that principle, while Douglas himself, Governors Walker and Stantor, Hickman, Haskin, the anti-Nebraska Democrats of Illinois, Forney, &c., denounce Buchanan's course as the grossest treachery to the vital principle of that bill. And yet all claim to be National on the subject of slavery, at the very time these incongruous and irreconcilable conflicts of sentiment are waged among them. And then, to cap the climax of impotence and absurdity, Mr. Douglas, in his electioneering tour through Ohio, speaks at Columbus and Cincinnati without a single deferential reference to the Dred Scott decision. Why? He knows that that decision—the adjudicated supreme law of the land, above all acts of Congress, of Territorial Legislatures, and of partizan platforms—puts a veto on his doctrine of Non-Intervention and his heresy of Squatter Sovereignty. With the Memphis Appeal pass this significant fact around to its deluded readers?

☞ The Courier says that Mr. Douglas "flotted the Democratic party on Lecompton." That word "flotted" is an equivocal one. Does our neighbor mean that Douglas left the Democratic party, or that he swallowed it?

☞ The Democrat complains because a very shiftless and we think a perfectly successful and triumphant reply, in the Washington Constitution, to Douglas's Harper article, is anonymous. We can't see that this makes any difference. What can a name or the want of a name have to do with the conclusiveness or incondusiveness of the argument?

Douglas's article is probably puzzled some minds a little at first, but there is nobody that can't reply to it now.

☞ The Oxford (Miss.) Mercury explains the reason why Douglas chose Harper's Magazine as the vehicle for disseminating his late patent right specification of popular sovereignty. It says: "The Southern press having long since ceased to publish the speeches and letters of Illinois Senator, because his views are no longer in consonance with theirs, he avails himself of the universal circulation of that professedly neutral magazine in the South to disseminate his views upon the government of our Territories."

☞ The Courier thinks there is a secret political association in Kentucky, got up to promote the election of Mr. Douglas. If there is one confidently expect the editor of the Courier to join it. He joined every secret political association that was ever heard of in Kentucky.

☞ Whilst Mr. Douglas was speaking from the platform of the cars at Lawrenceburg the other day, the cars suddenly started and carried him off, speech and all. That's the Impolitest railroad we ever heard of in our lives.

OFFICIAL SWINDLING IN UTAH.—We have already given, with comments, a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis referring to the late immense frauds perpetrated at Camp Floyd under the auspices of the Federal Administration for the benefit of its especial partisan favorites and accomplices. As a further exposition of those infamous transactions, we publish the subjoined letters from Camp Floyd, addressed to the St. Louis Democrat. The letters are from a thoroughly reliable source. The writer is a member elect of the Utah Legislature and a gentleman of unquestionably high character.

We ask the whole people of the United States to look at and ponder and weigh well the facts here stated. Such facts, so startling, so disgraceful, so utterly without excuse or shadow of excuse, certainly offered occasion for deep and painful and indignant reflection and stern resolve. The country may here see specimens of its transactions, by which, under the present Administration, the treasury has been exhausted, the country plunged into debt, and the expenditures of the Government run up to probably a hundred millions per year. When swindlings like those laid bare by the correspondent of the St. Louis paper, are perpetrated at the expense of the national treasury for the benefit of partisan agents, nothing under heaven can be expected but national bankruptcy and national shame—the loss of money, credit, and character.

Whenever the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the Administration are exposed and rebuked by the Opposition press, the stereotyped answer of the Democracy sits in the habit of replying that Opposition members of Congress have generally given their votes in favor of such appropriations, and therefore votes in favor of such appropriation bills as have passed. Unquestionably Opposition members have voted for the appropriations to prosecute the Utah war. In determining how to vote, they have necessarily had to rely in a great measure upon the estimates made by the Departments. Of course they have not possessed the private and personal knowledge requisite for an enlightened decision as to the amount of money needed for transporting an army to Utah, supplying it with the munitions of war, sustaining it in camp in a distant land, and enabling it to prosecute hostilities. They have had to depend, as we said, upon the official estimates and to vote for the appropriations called for or else incur the risk of withholding the means absolutely necessary to the support of the troops and the maintenance of the honor of the country, and expose themselves to popular denunciation as factionists and traitors.

As a general rule, patriotic members of Congress of all parties, when the country is engaged in war, even war upon a small scale, will vote the appropriations officially called for, unless, as can rarely happen, they have perfectly satisfactory knowledge that the appropriations are not needed and are wanted only for illegitimate and corrupt purposes. An administration will of course usually obtain what it asks for the conduct of a war, and then, if it prove to have got the money under false and swindling pretenses, if it sacrifice by corrupt contracts, as has been done at Camp Floyd and elsewhere, hundreds of thousands and millions of the public funds to reward party favorites and promote party objects, it richly deserves the punishment which the laws of the land prescribe for loss powerful and less successful swindlers.

One of the very worst indications, as we have repeatedly had occasion to say, is, that, no matter how atrocious the transactions of the Government may be, or how clearly their atrocity may be revealed to the eyes of the whole nation, the Democracy of the country never utter, through their presses, or through Congress or State Legislatures or political conventions, a word of condemnation even of faint disapproval. When the most revolting corruptions were proved during the last session of Congress beyond all possibility of doubt or question, when the most prominent friends of the President were proved, by documents under their own hands, to have engaged regularly in the work of getting jobs and contracts through the departments upon the express condition of being allowed to share the plunder, and when the President himself was shown, by a written document under his own hand, to have interfered with the Navy Department to have an important contract given to a partisan, at a heavy sacrifice of the Government interest, for the express and expressed purpose of securing the election of a Democrat to Congress, some of the Democratic leaders of editors in the nation had the virtue to open their mouths or wag their pens in condemnation or complaint. No, no, the whole of them either kept strict silence or shamelessly and brazenly proclaimed that only truth and justice and fairness and economy bore away in the national councils.

When the people see, as they may now see, what sort of doings are going on in Utah and elsewhere under the sanction of the Administration, we think they will also see, as we do, the importance of such an organization of the next House of Representatives as shall secure the appointment of committees, which, instead of devoting themselves, like the committees of the last House, to the work of covering up the Administration's corruptions, will fearlessly and resolutely lay them bare to the eyes of mankind. Who, then, will be the suspected? Who will be the men from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, can, after looking at the partial developments of the Camp Floyd frauds, hesitate to demand, in behalf of the country, an Opposition organization of the next House?

Let there be such an organization, and the world will "see sights." Locofocoism will be burned far enough beneath the surface to be consumed by earth's central flames.

Here are the letters of the St. Louis Democrat's Utah correspondent:

CAMP FLOYD, Aug. 3, 1859.

In answer to my letter exposing the flour contract, I notice in your columns a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, stating that the statements made in that letter were false, and that one hundred thousand dollars had been saved to the government.

Facts and figures always speak for themselves, and, to prove that my assertions were true, I need no better proof than the fact that the same contractor for which Messrs. Holliday & Co. receive $28 00 per 100 lbs., was awarded Mr. William Mack at $17 per 100 lbs, and is now being filled by Messrs Bernheimel & Young at $7 50 per 100 lbs., they being sub-contractors. If the knowledge of these bids were had at Washington City—and I am credibly informed by the Commissary at this point that they were—why did the Secretary of War award the contract to Messrs. Holliday & Co?

Instead of one hundred thousand dollars saved to the Government over the contract of last year is no excuse, when *six hundred thousand dollars could have been saved* by accepting the bid of Mr. Mack, which has been saved by accepting the bid of Mr. Little's bid of $8 per 100 a still larger sum could have been saved. Such is a true statement of facts, and if the Secretary of War can, by a mere change of bids in charge, escape the suspicion of collusion with the contractors, I am satisfied, but I am constrained to believe that he will not so easily escape the indignation of an outraged people.

In my next I shall endeavor to give you an exposition of Mr. Holliday's transactions at the grammie sale, which I think will arouse the people of the States to a knowledge of the manner in which they are constantly being defrauded by the Government officials.

M. O. C.

CAMP FLOYD, August 8.

In my last I promised to give you some of the particulars of the manner in which the great gramie sale was conducted. After the arrival of Mr. Holliday and the development of the fraud perpetrated upon the Government by the contract for the furnishing of flour to the army in Utah, he was dispersed around that if developments would be made in a few days that would startle us still more than the flour contract.

At length an advertisement appeared in the columns of the Valley Tan, announcing the sale at public auction of two thousand more mules. This, as may be supposed, set the people of the Territory on the qui vive, and many a good dollar that had lain for years hidden from the light of day was brought forth for the purpose of purchasing teams. As the day of sale approached, rumors were thick that Mr. Holliday had made the purchase of the mules. An order had been received from the Secretary of War to the Quartermaster General of this department, stating that Mr. Holliday's notes would be received as for all purchases that he might make. The auctioneer, it is said, received secret instructions to "knock down" all mules to Mr. Holliday that he had reached a certain figure. So strictly was the rule enforced that much remark was made by outsiders, and one of the auctioneers refused to have any further connection with the affair, and left the stand. The mules were then sold to the purchaser at over one thousand mules, valued at about $175,000, but for which he gave his notes to the value of about $300,000. These mules could then be sold to residents of this Territory for cash, for this sum first stated, but Mr. H. gets them on credit at a little more than half their value.

The next authority for this sale is Mr. H. has a contract to supply the Government at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, with one thousand mules, at six dollars per. Now many thousand dollars could have been saved in the transportation of these mules to that point on the town book. Twenty herders would have delivered them at that point at a small cost, just the same that it would cost them at this point to get them, they must still them at a reduced price to Mr. Holliday, and let him drive them there and sell them back to the Government at a large advance. Would it not have been better for Mr. Holliday to have given out to the southern boundary of the territory of Arizona, the port of Guaymas on the Gulf of California.

3. The right freely to navigate the waters of the Gulf of California at the western terminii of these routes, as also the free use of other ports necessary for the entry of goods therein.

4. The right to erect such warehouses as might be necessary for the accommodation of the interchange at both terminii of these as also of the Tehuantepec transit route.

5. The right to transport United States troops and munitions of war over all of these routes, to or from the Pacific at certain times and on certain conditions.

6. The right, in case Mexico herself failed to do so, ourselves to give protection to each and all these great transit routes, in such manner as might seem to us fit, even to the introduction of United States troops, if found necessary.

A single glance at these propositions, or set of propositions, shows the breadth and scope of the Monroe's mind and how great was the work he proposed to accomplish for his country. Such were all of them are of the highest public importance, and yet, as will clearly appear, no one of them, either singly or collectively, was ever carried and ever without the last. Of what value, for instance, would be the right of way through the State of Sonora, out of which a peaceable surveying party has just been driven, if through the Isthmus of the country, or, indeed, through any part of Mexico, without the right to protect it by force of arms, if necessary? And yet this is precisely what the Juarez government will, in its fatuity and folly refuse to grant. We say, "in its folly," for while in all probability there would never have been the necessity, under such a stipulation, to introduce United States troops into Mexico, it would be to her strength and stability to the Constitutional government itself that it would not only have secured its ultimate triumph, but have given it some hope for the final pacification of the country.

And this the Juarez Cabinet immediately saw themselves, as also they must have seen the impossibility of their extending of themselves adequate protection to American interests in the country; but Mexican pride was too much for Mexican common sense. And here, as illustrating the peculiar character of this singular people, we cannot refrain from alluding to a curious episode of the negotiation. Some days after everything had come to a final lock at Vera Cruz on the very point at issue (viz: a million dollars), the Minister was surprised at the receipt of a note from the Juarez Cabinet in which they proposed to accompish for him all of them six of the highest public importance, and yet, as will clearly appear, no one of them, either singly or collectively, was ever carried and ever without the last. Of what value, for instance, would be the right of way through the State of Sonora, out of which a peaceable surveying party has just been driven, Apache through the Isthmus of the country, or, indeed, through any part of Mexico, without the right to protect it by force of arms, if necessary? And yet this is precisely what the Juarez government will, in its fatuity and folly refuse to grant. We say, "in its folly," for while in all probability there would never have been the necessity, under such a stipulation, to introduce United States troops into Mexico, it would be to her strength and stability to the Constitutional government itself that it would not only have secured its ultimate triumph, but have given it some hope for the final pacification of the country.

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...6, 1859, A M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE

Cincinnati Express at ..... 6:45 A. M.
St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Cairo at 11 A. M.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cairo at 10 P. M.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY

Passenger Mail Express at ..... 6:30 A. M.
Louisville Day Express at ..... 12:45 P. M.
Louisville Night Express at ..... 9:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at ..... 6:20 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 3 at ..... 2:15 P. M.
Accommodation Train at ..... 4:45 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Louisville Express at ..... 6:30 A. M.
Lebanon Express at ..... 6:30 A. M.
Nashville Accommodation at ..... 2:15 P. M.

☞ See fourth page for city advertisements.

☞ We have a large amount due us for advertising and for subscription, that we have let stand for some time in the hope that our customers would pay without our pressing them. To all such we must now give this notice: Unless our bills are paid at once, our collector has been instructed to place them in the hands of an attorney to coerce payment. This will be done in every instance—it is necessary.

THE MOREHEAD BANQUET.—The complimentary supper tendered by our citizens to EX-Governor Morehead, came off with great eclat, at the Galt House, last evening. The spacious dining room of that well-known hotel was filled with guests, and the table groaned under the weight of delicacies provided by the taste of Capt. Miller, under whose superintendence the Galt is now maintaining all its old established reputation. The rooms were opened at half-past nine, and to the exhilirating music of a fine band, the invited guests and our citizens entered.

Judge Nicholas presided, assisted at the heads of the several tables by Messrs. Nat. Wolfe and Wm. Garvin, and Cols. W. H. Davidson and Samuel Churchill. The viands were satisfactorily discussed, consisting of the following

BILL OF FARE.

Broilers—Grouse with Jelly. Spring Chicken, Butter Sauce. Porter House Steaks.
Oysters—Stewed, fried, broiled, escolloped, on half shell.
Roast. Saddle of Venison, Currant Jelly;
Shaver's Hams, Broiled a la St. James;
Southdown Saddle of Mutton;
Turkey a l'Anglaise;
Young Pig Stuffed, Giblet Sauce.
Cold Dishes.—Boiled Turkey, Apple Jelly, Tongue, Ham;
Pyramids.—Westphalia Hams, Cooked in Champagne;
Roast Turkey, stuffed with Truffles, Italian Sauce;
Larded Duck, with Mushrooms, a Talmonde.
Lamb and Fowl, Escarlot Sauce;
Game stewed, Braised, a la Provencale;
Capon, Smothered with Macaroni;
Breast of Veal, boiled, a la Jeronime;
Chicken Salad, with Pickles, Spanish Olives, Pickles, Mustard, Assorted Sauces.
Cold Slaw, Celery, Lobster Salad, Chicken Salad, Potato salad, Asparagus Salad.
Pastry.—Apple Pies, Citron Tarts, Peach Puffs.
Dessert.—Charlotte Russe, Claret Jelly, Champagne Jelly.
Fancies.—Vanilla Cream, Peaches and Cream, Pineapple Cream.
Cakes.—Pound Cake, Black Cake, Lady Fingers, Sponge Cake.
Confections.—Macaroni, Ice Kiss, Fancy Kiss, Jelly Cake.
Fruits.—Apples, Preserved Grapes, Raisins, Almonds, Pecans, English Walnuts, Filberts.
Coffee, Black Tea, Green Tea, and Light Role.

Having partaken of this sumptuous repast, the next subject in order was

TOASTS.

1. *Our Country*—All classed, harmony well understood.
2. *The Constitution of the United States*—May the day of its adoption be a sabbath in the calendar of freedom and a shield to it to the approved enemies of the world.
3. *George Washington and the Union of the States*—We cherish the memory of the one for his patriotism, his statesmanship, and the undaunted purity of his life. We prize the possession of the other as the only hope of national liberty.
4. *Secession*—Political disgrace to the man who shall make participation a condition to its adoption, and feels his country's greatness absorbed in his own.
5. *The Great Valley of the Mississippi*—One and indivisible, so long as the Union shall endure and our liberties.
6. *Our State*—The double and affectionate daughter of the Union, the high-souled mother of freedom, the child of the center of the American family, and clasps her sister and her mother to her loyal bosom.
7. *The Occasion*—Around which festive board the voice of party strife is hushed the voice of conflict is silenced, the utterances of friendship are heard, and the exhilirant notes of the trumpet have died away. This is friendship's self control.
8. Woman and her rule, a popular sovereignty to which we bow.
9. *Dyspepsia*—The greatest of evils, a remedy for nothing.

EX-Gov. Morehead replied to the ninth sentiment, which was prefaced by an elaborate speech from Judge Nicholas, who gave the patriotic words of Mr. Morehead, "dyspepsia, the greatest of evils, a remedy for none." Gov. Morehead's reply was eloquent and appropriate, and he wound up by proposing a sentiment to the enduring prosperity of Louisville, and his warmest and heartfelt hopes for the prosperity of its inhabitants.

The company separated at an early hour in fine spirits and highly gratified at the whole celebration.

☞ The first car on street railroads was run in Cincinnati on Wednesday, and was hailed with much enthusiasm.

☞ The Eastern mail was received 24 hour behind its regular time, and hence we did not get our exchanges.

☞ See the advertisement in another column of two young ladies.

☞ Rev. J. L. McKee will preach in the lecture room of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church this evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The second concert of Madame Varian Jones will be given this evening at Mozart Hall. We regret that the pre engagement of so many gentlemen at the Supper, prevented her from having the attendance last night which she so well merits. Her voice is of delicious purity, her style excellent, and her whole manner lady-like and prepossessing. There is a freshness in her singing, an absence of affectation, and a spirit in her vigorous enunciation of her notes, which pleased us. She is judicious in the use of ornamentation, and sings apparently without any effort at display. In this respect, she has the quality of Alboni, who had apparently merely to open her mouth to pour a gush of melody to escape its unpalanced beauties. We plead for the reputation of our city's taste and for the charming vocalist herself, that our gentlemen drop in at Fanita's this morning, and secure seats for tonight. There is no young lady in our city, studying music, who will not gain the equivalent of a quarter's tuition in listening to her well schooled method, and the most experienced amateur must be pleased with her. Mr. Cacke, the tenor, has a fine manly voice, and is an artist of merit. We never regretted the necessity of leaving a concert room for other engagements, as we did last night, when compelled to debar ourselves the pleasure of hearing the second part of the programme. Let the fair vocalist have a bumper this evening.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an Italian named Lucasi started out hunting. When some six miles from the city, on the Preston street road, being undecided whether he had put any paper on the load in his gun, he placed his left hand to the muzzle of the barrel and turned it down to see whether the shot would fall out. He tapped it, when it went off, the load passing through the hand, and some of the shot going through his body and lodging under the skin of the left foot. He was brought home by a milkman, who found him lying in a helpless condition. He has a wife and five small children in almost destitute circumstances. He resides on Sixth street, between Court Place and Market street.

THEATER.—The benefit and last appearance of Miss E. Mitchell takes place this evening, when she offers a very attractive bill, which we trust will insure her a crowded attendance. The houses have been miserably poor during her engagement, while she has much merit as an actress, and is very hard working and pains-taking in her profession. On the occasion of her benefit the romantic drama of The Jewess will be performed, and the affecting domestic play of Agnes DeVere, a vivid story of woman's sufferings, with other entertainments. For gallantry sake, if all love for the drama is at present in a deep repose, let Miss Mitchell have some pecuniary compensation for her eleven nights' efforts to please the public.

MEXICO.—The article we copy from the New Orleans Picayune gives a lucid statement of the progress our Minister, Mr. McLane, has made for negotiating a treaty.

☞ The Barren county branch road, which, starting from Glasgow, is to tap the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Bell's Tavern, about eight miles below Ritter's Station, has a pretty strong force at work on it, and its grade is capidly progressing under the contract of Messrs. Reidings. We hope our Barren county friends will push this road to an early completion. Glasgow has a rich back country to benefit by this branch, embracing the counties of Allen, Monroe, Cumberland, the "narrow bone" valley, Clinton, large portions of Green and Adair, and of Macon and Jackson in Tennessee. From all this region a vast amount of trade finds its direction South during the navigable stages of the Cumberland river, which has heretofore been lost to Louisville, but will be brought here when the branch road from Glasgow is completed, as it will be the interest and the undoubted policy of the people in the above named counties to open good turnpike roads to Glasgow, which, from the geography of the country, can be made at comparatively small cost. The Bardstown branch will soon be completed; the Lebanon branch is in full operation; the Barren branch must be pushed on vigorously; the rich Green river region lies on the path of the main road; the Memphis branch is progressing finely, and each and all of them are to supply Louisville with business far surpassing our most sanguine expectations. In seven or eight working weeks the road will be entirely open between our city and Nashville; by the first of October, if the fall continues pleasant. This great enterprise has, it is true, cost us some capital, but its blessings will soon bring in a fourfold return. We sincerely trust that our friends, who have under their charge the branch roads not yet finished, will press them to completion with all their energies, that we may enjoy the working of the entire harmonious system which Gov. Helm has planned with so much foresight.

☞ This afternoon, Mr. Spencer sells, on the premises, a brick house and lot on Floyd street between Main and Market. The sale we learn is without reserve, and the property is valuable and desirable.

☞ We need only remind our readers that Mr. Spencer's sale of fine wines takes place this morning at his auction rooms. These wines were freely sampled yesterday and pronounced by competent judges to be decidedly of superior quality. Previous to the sale, of wines a horse, two buggies, and harness will be sold. See advertisement.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was at a stand yesterday with 2 feet 3 inches water in the canal by the mark. Boats drawing 3 feet managed to pass through it.

The Tempest.—This very light draught and excellent steamer is the mailboat for Cairo this evening. She has superb accommodations and Capt. Parr and Mr. Hodges are very attentive to travelers.

The Bowling Green is the packet for Leavenworth today.

The Boston is the mailboat for Cincinnati.

It is not Capt. Bolton, but Capt. Baldwin, who is building the new Missouri river packet which we noticed yesterday. He formerly commanded the Florilda, and not the Florida.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday says:

The river here continues to recede at the rate of one inch in 24 hours. There is five feet scant in the channel out in Cairo.

The upper rivers are all falling. There is two feet in the channel of the Illinois river below Peoria. There is 27 inches on the Lower Rapids, Upper Mississippi, and 3½ feet below Keokuk. The Missouri is falling from St. Joseph down, with 3½ feet in the channel. The Missouri has arrived at her old marks.

The Memphis Appeal of Wednesday has the following:

We are informed that the steamer Eclipse has been purchased by the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, and that she will enter the line on the 5th of October. The transfer was made, as the commercial men say, at p. n. t.—the price not having transpired.

The Ingomar dropped down to the landing yesterday, and will take her place in the Memphis and New Orleans trade to-day, leaving this port at five o'clock this afternoon. The Ingomar will be commanded for the present by Capt. James F. Smith.

Capt. Goule, a resident of the Railroad Line of steamers, will be in the city today, to make arrangements for the permanent establishment of the Imperial in the trade between this port and New Orleans.

☞ Our friend Jacob Ruckstuhl, reporter of the Acczieger, has been appointed an aid to the Governor with the rank of Colonel. This is an appointment well deserved. Mr. Ruckstuhl served in the Mexican war in Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment, and in the battle of Buena Vista received seventeen wounds. He is, besides, a clever gentleman.

☞ Two apprentices were arrested last evening, charged with stealing from their employers.

☞ The General Council was in session last night.

The ordinance establishing a Board of Health has passed both Boards.

In the Board of Common Council the reports of the Chiefs of Fire Department and Police were allowed and the expenses ordered to be paid.

A large number of contracts for grading and paving sidewalks, digging and walling cisterns, and grading and paving streets, were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Court House vouchers, from 319 to 326 inclusive, amounting to $3,669, were presented and allowed.

At 9 o'clock the railroad ordinance was taken up, when Mr. Pomeroy withdrew his amendment, (which named five gentlemen as the contractors) and Mr. Gillire moved to amend by striking out 6 per cent. net and substituting 3 per cent. on gross receipts. Pending that motion, Mr. Pettit moved that one additional gentleman be added to the special committee, and postpone the consideration of the ordinance indefinitely, which was rejected. After some desultory remarks, the Council adjourned until Monday night next.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night, Charles Ovington, private watchman on Broadway, detected two men climbing up a ladder at the residence of Mr. Sam. Tompkins, on the corner of Third street. When they saw Ovington they ran. He set his dog after them, but the canine mistook his mission and took after a cow which came in his path. The laddor was taken from Mr. Ford's residence by the burglars.

☞ Officer Dick Moore arrested a man named Charles Hikes yesterday, who, while under the influence of liquor, imagined himself the proprietor of Mr. Clegg's bat store, took possession of it, and threatened to knock everything and everybody into a cocked hat.

☞ In the communication, "Milton a Polygamist," as published in yesterday's Journal, there were three errors—the use of the word "adultery" in two instances for "idolatry," and "idea" for "ideal."

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune states that a subterracean fountain of rock oil has been discovered at Sistersville, Pa., which yields 400 gallons of pure oil in 24 hours.

☞ The Indianapolis Journal, from which we copied the paragraph of a heavy embezzlement by a clerk in the American Express Office at Terre Haute, now says that the whole story is unfounded. Some weeks ago there was a report in circulation of a trifling embezzlement at that office, but the money was all recovered but a few dollars.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Thursday, September* 15. Kate King is in the habit of walking the streets at night. Bail in $200 for three months.

George McKey alias Rodgers, a suspected character. Bail in $300 for six months.

Amanda Hicks, f. w. c., stealing $1100 from John Owen, at Danville. Remanded to Boyle county.

Almore Smith, stealing $5 from J. Davidson. Continued till to-morrow.

James Gorman had James Jeffries up on a peace warrant. Continued till next Thursday.

John Holland and Porter Johnson, assault on Jeff. Short at a house of bad repute last night. Held to bail to answer.

James Ford, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for three months.

Thomas Sipp, passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Northwestern Bank of Virginia. One of the witnesses stated that on the genuine fives on this bank the name of the place was written, while on the counterfeit it was engraved. Continued till to-morrow for further testimony.

Ordinance Warrants—Disentased—Daniel Bitmen, M. Z—s, Wm. Adams, Levi Tyler, Charles Holden, J. H. Ryan, John Dohn, Fred Miller, F. McHarry, Shirley and John Wagoner.

Destroyed at Defendant's Costs—Jas. Seidler, B. Dawson, John Hammersmith, and Henry Pearson.

Fined.—John Sumner, J. B. Bassett, I. Good, C. Walter, and Thomas Fowler, $5 each; Thos. Huffman $4, and George Ness $10.

All the other cases were continued.

Commonwealth vs. James Douglass. Motion for new trial granted.

HORTICULTURAL NOTICE.—The members and all others interested in the Horticultural Society are requested to meet at Peter D. Buchanan's store at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th inst. A full attendance is earnestly desired. se16 d2*

☞ If augers will for the advance of science when physicians lay aside their prejudices and almost unanimously join in recommending to their patients so valuable a remedy as Dr. John Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyer. Nothing but the most undoubted merit in the remady could have produced this result. It is rapidly supervening in the market all other remedies.—*Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

FROM NOON UP TO 10 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A McMurray, Ky
J. Hamilton, L & N R R
G T Tompkins, Ind
Mrs E. Tompkins, Ind
C. Dunlap, Crocker, Ind
J H Bemis, Chaplin, Ky
W N G Hawsley, Nelson co
R Hawkins, Hustonville
D'Hardlot, Harkinsville
Miss A Hancarvina, Va
Mrs J Hancock, do
T Smith, Shelby co
H Owens, Ky
A Hicks, county
Mrs Dr. Lebanon Ky
W E Palmer
Dr Farris & l, Scottsville

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

R M Johnson, Lincoln co, Ky
S A Foos, Jefferson co
W A Simpson, Lincoln, Ind
J J Evans, Mt Sterling, Ky
C H Prather, Jasper, Ind
J H Bemis, Chaplin, Ky
W N G Hawsley, Nelson co
R Hawkins, Hustonville
C W Johnston
G F Hingham, Phila
Mrs Dr Lebanon Ky
Mrs F G Yolly, Wis
H Wright, Ky
A J Gowan, Pa
T J Cook

NATIONAL HOTEL.

J W Berry La
M G Stewart, Jeff co
J H Worthington, Lebanon
Mrs Stacie
Jo Jones, Marion
W H Speed, do
W Macdonald, city
E Millers
R E Yates, Grayson Ky's
W Richeson, do

W R Thompson, Bullitt co Ky
L P Walker, city
J Graham, Lebanon
J A Graham, Lebanon
T Crowder, Marion
J M Elden, do
J C Lawrence, Marion co
Mrs Stacie, Lebanon Ky
A P Clark, city

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

J R Martin,
D N Jones,
C T Kirkpatrick, Nashville
Miss Pasmeline, Tenn
M M Caldwell, Nelson co
Mrs E Hearns, Owensboro
Mrs Tindall, Grayson co
E Berry & s, Owensboro
A Speed, Owensboro
W B Anderson
T Scruggs & s
J Jeffries, N York
S P Hanley, Greenville, S C
Miss Jacks, do
Mrs Raer, do
J P Gaiser, do
Treasa M J Warnaw, Ky
S W Pare, Tenn
H Hamilton, do
J S Phelps, Hopkinsville
A Deane, Canada West
T C Berry, N & C R R
S Rodgers
W T Berry, Ky
S S Berry, Ky

H W Kolehaus, Jr, city
J C Lane, Jericho, Ky
H C Mccall, Tenn
M Bardwell & l, Ft Rouge
Miss Burnsal, Greene co
Miss Pollock, Greene co
R H Hatcher, Breaux co
M W Lacy, Big Spring
J H Dew, Memphis
A R Macey, Frankfort
J A Lesley, Jefferson, S C
R A Baker & l, Ala
J Bradley, Fayette county
Stallion, one year old, $10—James C. Montague, Fayette county.
Stallion, two years old and under two, $15—Thomas H Embry, Madison county.
Mare, four years old and upward, $50—W A Dudley, Fayette county.
Second best mare, four years old and upward, $15—Capt. Buford, Woodford county.
Mare, three years old and under four, $20—Saunders and Bruce, Fayette county.
Mare, two years old and under three, $15—Capt. A. Buford, Fayette county.
Second best mare, two years old and under three, $10—Bernard Bruce, Fayette county.
Mare, one year old and under two, $10—James P. White, Madison county.
Second best mare, one year old and under two, $5—Thomas H Embry, Madison county.

*Aged mares not required to be breeders.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—The Indianapolis Journal has the following:

The following Free Banks of Indiana, which have been retiring their circulation for some time, having withdrawn all their securities from the Auditor and Treasurer of State, have been placed at a discount by the banks of this city:

Brookville Bank, Bank of Syracuse, Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, Fayette County Bank, Indian Reserve Bank, Bank of Warsaw.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.—The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says:

The extensive and well known publishing house of Phillips, Sampson, & Co. suspended payment on Saturday, much to the regret of the community. The leading members of the firm have failed within a few months, and the survivor deemed it best under the embarrassing circumstances in which he was placed to suspend. The Atlantic Monthly, we hope, will be continued without interruption. We sincerely hope that the suspension will be only a temporary one.

Several failures were reported in the shoe trade on Saturday, viz: T. C. Webb & Co., L. E. Waite & Co., and Charles Packer.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—A marriage ceremony of a peculiar and interesting character was performed in Paris county on Tuesday last. The parties were Major Alex. Culbertson and Natowista, daughter of the chief of the Blackfoot Indians. Maj. Culbertson is the well known Indian trader, and was married to his present wife according to the Indian ceremony some sixteen or seventeen years ago, but having lately severed his connection with the American Fur Company and settled down to an agricultural life near this city, he was anxious that everything should be performed according to civilized rites. The parties have three very interesting children, the eldest of whom is about fifteen years of age.

The marriage was performed after the ceremony of the Catholic Church, by Father Chapon, of St. Joseph's. A very large number of invited guests were present on the occasion—the marriage having taken place at the Major's residence. Among them was Capt. James Kipp, a veteran of eighty years, one of the first merchants of the Fur Trade Company, and an associate of Major Culbertson since the latter's connection with the fur trade. Like the Major, Capt. Kipp has lately severed his connection with the company, and has settled down to spend the remainder of his days at Parkeville, Mo. Father Scanlan is an old and intimate friend of the Major's, and one who had interested himself in the Catholic mission established by his church among the Blackfoot Indians.

Mrs. Culbertson is a lady of fine native talent. She is said to have rendered great services in the Stevens and Maj. Cumming (now Governor of Utah) at the time they visited the Blackfoot country, and made the treaty of the Judith between this Government and the nation to which she belonged.

Peoria Transcript, Sept. 12.

INQUEST, NO. 147.—Held at "Our Home" between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on Main street, on the 15th inst., over the body of an unknown German man about 40 years of age, a poor and destitute stranger. Time in session from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M. of the 14th inst., at the above named place from general debility and prostration. J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

Fire Insurance!

J. L. DANFORTH

INSURES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY against loss by Fire in the following first class Companies:

SPRINGFIELD INSURANCE COMP'Y OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.....Capital and Surplus $300,000.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.....Capital and Surplus $300,000.
CHARTER OAK INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.....Capital and Surplus $250,000.

Risks taken at lowest established rates and losses promptly adjusted and paid. J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
Office in Newcomb's Building, corner of Main and Bullitt streets. Entrance on Bullitt street. aug5

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Chartered Capital $500,000.
Paid in and secured $120,000.

Office, north side of Main street, near Second, over the store of R. P. Scully.

RISKS taken on Shipments by STEAMBOATS, by VESSELS at Sea, and by Canal and other modes of inland transportation; also on Hulls and appurtenances of Steamboats.

DIRECTORS:

R. P. Scully, W. H. Pope, Frank Carter, J. H. Lindenberger, J. F. Howard, G. W. Wicks, W. Burkhardt, W. M. Ward, WM. M. STINTON, Agent. WM. ROSS, Secretary.

may5 d1y

Fire Insurance!

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York
Capital Paid in and Surplus.....$246,82* 58.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Capital Paid in and Surplus.....$262,281 70.

RISKS taken in these reliable Companies on Shipments and Cargoes. LOSSES promptly paid according to adjustments or arbitrations by LOUISVILLE REFEREES.

WM. ROSS, Agent.
Office, north side of Main, near Second, over the store of R. P. Scully. may5 d1y

Louisville Macine Insurance Company
THIS Company will take risks on Cargoes of Steamboats and, Coasters to and from Atlantic and Foreign Ports, and Inland transportation.

DIRECTORS.

A. Buchanan, Charles H. Lewis, A. V. Dupont, A. L. Shotwell, Roland Whitney, H. Seckurtz, G. W. MERIWETHER, President. WM. SINTON Secretary. jan6 dtf

CHEESE.—Western Reserve Cheese just received and for sale by [45] COLSTON & STOUT.

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call on Alexander, Ellis & [illegible] Main street, near opposite the Gait House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW FALL GOODS.—Guthrie & Brothers have received a splendid line of plain, bayadere, and full-skirt silks of the richest patterns; also, printed delaines (something new); figured and plain French merinos, in large variety; plaid cashmere and Irish poplins; real Swiss and white organdie muslins; white and colored illusions; Bijou's kids; Valenciennes laces; velvet, taffets, and satin ribbons; opera fans; woven hoop skirts; linen goods of all kinds, and a complete stock of domestics.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining superior goods of every class. They will continue receiving through the season everything choice and desirable. 110 Fourth street. aug29 dtf

GREAT ATTRACTION AT RAYMOND & TYLER'S, No. 74 FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL HOTEL.—The ladies are respectfully notified that we are now receiving our fall supplies of toilet goods and perfumery, both foreign and domestic, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Horace Greeley was to take passage by the Overland Mail of the 28th for St. Louis. He may be expected there about the 20th inst.

HOGS—CORRECTION.—Our packers place little reliance in the letter from an anonymous correspondent at Shelbyville, giving a sale of hogs at $4 gross. The impression seems to be that the party is a "sell," and probably is the purchaser of some $18 pork. While on this subject, we will correct an error that has gone the rounds of the papers as to the number of hogs in this State returned by the assessors. It is 251 600 head in excess of last year, and not 54,000 as has been heretofore stated.

The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday says:

The figures gathered from the Assessor's returns of the number of hogs in Indiana embrace a little over half the counties. In comparison with those the counties reported show a decrease in the number of hogs of 161,456. Some counties gain over the figures reported for 1857 and 1858, while others fall off largely. The returns from thirteen county, where the hog cholera has extensively prevailed, show a larger decrease. Boone county shows a decrease of 8,456, Parke 5,537, Delaware 18,633, Hendricks 14,421, Owen 6,333, Pike 9,479, and Clay 4,562. These counties show the largest figures in the decrease, while other counties show an increase in number, but not in a corresponding ratio with the figures above given. Blackford, Crawford, Clarke, Dubois, Hibbart, Fountain, Fulton, Grant, Henry, Harrison, Hancock, Jay, Lagrange, Marion, Miami, Martin, Orange, Putnam, Spencer, Union, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, and Washington show a handsome increase.

The following premiums were awarded at the State fair on the afternoon of the second day:

Cows and heifers one year old and under two, eleven entries. 1, R. Clay, of Bourbon, $40 premium. $30; Jere Duncan, of Bourbon, second premium $20.

Cows and heifers under one year old, ten entries. Mr. Gay Vance of Shelby, first premium, $25; T. Garrard, of Bourbon, second premium $20.

Bull and heifer one year and two years old, from any one herd, two entries. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, first premium, $50; R. J. Clay, of Bourbon, second premium, $30.

Sweepstakes—For the best bulls of any age that have never taken any premium, Jas. Guthrie, of Shelby, first premium, $50

For cows of this same breed, the award was to R. J. Clay, of Bourbon, first premium, $50.

Fat Cattle.—Fat bullock four years old and upward, $30—Jno. R. Estell, Fayette county.

Second best fat bullock, four years old and upward, $10 —John Thatcher, Bourbon county.

Fat free-martin, or spayed heifer, four years old and upward, $30—R. T. Hillard, Fayette county.

Second best fat free-martin, or spayed heifer, four years old and upward, $10—R. Hutcherell, Bourbon county.

Fat heifer, three years old and under four, $10—Samuel Mah, Fayette county.

Second best fat heifer, three years old and under four, 45 years old and under four, $5—Samuel Mah, Fayette county.

Fat heifer, two years old and under three, $10—John Thatcher, Bourbon county.

Bullock free-martin, or spayed heifer, two years old and under three, $10—C. & S. Brocker, Henry county.

Second best bullock free-martin, or spayed heifer, two years old and under three, $5—R. B. Groom, Clark county.

Bullock, free-martin, or spayed heifer, one year old and under two, $10—Thomas Berry county.

Second best bullock free martin, or spayed heifer, one year old and under two, $5—William Adams, Fayette county.

Fat cow, over four years old, $15—J. R. Ward, Scott county.

Second best fat cow, over four years old, $10—A. Bedford, Scott county.

Work Oxen—Yoke of oxen for work, four years old and upwards—$20—M. W. Ware, Fayette county.

Second best yoke of oxen for work, four years old and upward, $10—Abraham Kunick, Clark county.

Yoke of oxen for work, three years old, $15—J. W. Ware, Fayette county.

Second best yoke of oxen for work, four years old and upward, $10—Robert Pruett, Fayette county.

Milch Cows—Best milch cow, $20—Edward Turner, Fayette county.

Second best milch cow, $10—Edward Turner, Fayette county.

Premiums awarded on the third day:

Thorough Bred Horses—Stallion, four years old and upward, $50—John Minor Botts, Virginia.

Second best stallion, four years old and upward, $15—A. Keen Richards, Scott county.

Stallion, three years old and under four, $20—Saunders and Bruce, Fayette county.

Second best stallion, three years old and under four, $10—Saunders and Bruce, Fayette county.

Stallion, two years old and under three, $15—Capt. A. Buford, Fayette county.

Second best stallion, two years old and under three, $10—Bernard Bruce, Fayette county.

Mare, one year old and under two, $10—James P. White, Madison county.

Second best mare, one year old and under two, $5—Thomas H Embry, Madison county.

*Aged mares not required to be breeders.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—The Indianapolis Journal has the following:

The following Free Banks of Indiana, which have been retiring their circulation for some time, having withdrawn all their securities from the Auditor and Treasurer of State, have been placed at a discount by the banks of this city:

Brookville Bank, Bank of Syracuse, Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, Fayette County Bank, Indian Reserve Bank, Bank of Warsaw.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.—The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says:

The extensive and well known publishing house of Phillips, Sampson, & Co. suspended payment on Saturday, much to the regret of the community. The leading members of the firm have failed within a few months, and the survivor deemed it best under the embarrassing circumstances in which he was placed to suspend. The Atlantic Monthly, we hope, will be continued without interruption. We sincerely hope that the suspension will be only a temporary one.

Several failures were reported in the shoe trade on Saturday, viz: T. C. Webb & Co., L. E. Waite & Co., and Charles Packer.

INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—A marriage ceremony of a peculiar and interesting character was performed in Paris county on Tuesday last. The parties were Major Alex. Culbertson and Natowista, daughter of the chief of the Blackfoot Indians. Maj. Culbertson is the well known Indian trader, and was married to his present wife according to the Indian ceremony some sixteen or seventeen years ago, but having lately severed his connection with the American Fur Company and settled down to an agricultural life near this city, he was anxious that everything should be performed according to civilized rites. The parties have three very interesting children, the eldest of whom is about fifteen years of age.

The marriage was performed after the ceremony of the Catholic Church, by Father Chapon, of St. Joseph's. A very large number of invited guests were present on the occasion—the marriage having taken place at the Major's residence. Among them was Capt. James Kipp, a veteran of eighty years, one of the first merchants of the Fur Trade Company, and an associate of Major Culbertson since the latter's connection with the fur trade. Like the Major, Capt. Kipp has lately severed his connection with the company, and has settled down to spend the remainder of his days at Parkeville, Mo. Father Scanlan is an old and intimate friend of the Major's, and one who had interested himself in the Catholic mission established by his church among the Blackfoot Indians.

Mrs. Culbertson is a lady of fine native talent. She is said to have rendered great services in the Stevens and Maj. Cumming (now Governor of Utah) at the time they visited the Blackfoot country, and made the treaty of the Judith between this Government and the nation to which she belonged.

Peoria Transcript, Sept. 12.

INQUEST, NO. 147.—Held at "Our Home" between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on Main street, on the 15th inst., over the body of an unknown German man about 40 years of age, a poor and destitute stranger. Time in session from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. between 9 and 10 o'clock P. M. of the 14th inst., at the above named place from general debility and prostration. J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

LOUISVILLE AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK Life Insurance Company.

At a Meeting of the Local Directors of the

New York Life Insurance Co.

HELD at the office of Wm. S. Vernam, in the city of Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1st, 1856, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company, for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1856 and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, deem it proper and fit to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence only seven years, and has already a capital of $1,000,000, invested in State stocks, bonds, and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mod. of investing money for life. The profits of the Co. are secured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent per annum on the premium paid.

Having made these investments in stocks, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security that still 200 shall be deposited with the Controller of the State to meet any lawful demands which the Company may institute pay.

We have, therefore, confidence in the ability and advantages of life insurance as set forth by this institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that the Company is in a flourishing condition. Dividends of interest on loan in regard to the respect of life insurance would do well to call on the local agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

JOHN MILTON, President.

Insurance.

S. G. Henry, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
Wm. Pratfrey, Sec'y Louisville Insurance Co.
Smith Wilson, Secretary Ins. Co.
A. G. Munn, Manufacturer.
Benj. G. Hite, Commission Merchant.
John Milton Cashier of Northern Bank.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Lewis Rogers, M. D., Geo. Smith, M. D., and B. R. Palmer, M. D.

WM. S. VERNON & SONS, Local Agents.
☞ Office, No. 64 Main street.
se9 d&tf E. W. TROTTER, General Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Holloway's Ointment.—No. 1 the slightest danger is incurred in the rapid cure of piles by this preparation. It never "drives in" inflammation or "suppresses" irritation; but annihilates them to the very roots. Sold at 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. ed-4d

☞ THE GREAT DRAWBACK to persons emigrating to the extreme Western country is the great fear and dread of the sickness usually attending a change of climate. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease, and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. Hostetter has presented his celebrated "BITTERS," whose curative powers in all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The "Bitters," prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the concurrence of the most eminent physicians in the West, from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is, try them, and judge for themselves, respectively.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, everywhere. al dim

The Great Skin Purifier!

TENNESSEE TESTIMONY.

H. F. FARNSWORTH, Wholesale druggist, Memphis, Tenn., writes under date of Aug. 30, 1856:

"Please send me a dozen more of your Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion, for Tetter, &c., by express. We all put it through. My wife is more benefited by it than by anything else."

Tetter badly in trouble with Tetter. This Lotion is not only better than anything else for Tetter, but it is better than an ass load of medicine. It clears the skin, the scalp, the skin on the face, hands, arms, head, feet, legs, or other part of the body.

We sincerely hope that the suspension will be only a temporary one.

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Peoria Transcript, Sept. 12.

INQUEST, NO. 147.—Held at "Our Home" between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on Main street, on the 15th inst., over the body of an unknown German man about

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

☞ The death of Leigh Hunt, the well-known English journalist and poet, whose writings have attained much popularity in this country, is announced. He was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, England, Oct. 19, 1784. His father, a West Indian by birth, resided in Pennsylvania at the time of the American Revolution, and manifested his loyalty to the English crown so warmly that he was compelled to fly to England, where he soon afterwards took orders in the English Church, and became tutor to Leigh, a nephew of Lord Chandos. Leigh Hunt was named after his father's pupil, and received his early education at Christ's Hospital. Mr. Hunt commenced to write poetry at an early age, and in 1805 assisted his brother in editing a paper, which the latter had established, called The News. In connection with his brother, he afterwards edited another paper called the Examiner, in which he called the Prince-Regent an "Adonis of fifty," was prosecuted for libel, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and to suffer two years' imprisonment. His brother also shared his imprisonment and fine and costs of suit. After his liberation, Leigh Hunt continued to write for the Examiner, and subsequently set up a quarterly publication called the Reflector, which was followed by the Liberal, which he published in connection with Byron and Shelley. In 1822, Hunt went to Italy to reside with Lord Byron, and on his return freely expressed his dissatisfaction in a work called Lord Byron and his Contemporaries. Mr. Hunt's chief reputation rests on his Essays, published in a collection called the Round Table, which he wrote in connection with Hazlitt; also in his Indicator and Companion, &c., &c.

☞ An interesting correspondence on the question of Sunday travel on city railroads has passed between the chairman of the Philadelphia Sunday committee, Mr. Wm. B. Thomas, and Mayors Tieman of New York, Powell of Brooklyn, and Lincoln of Boston. Mayor Tiemann takes strong ground in favor of Sunday travel on the city railroads; states that the custom is generally prevalent in New York, and that it is unattended by riot or disorder. Mayor Powell writes from Brooklyn in a similar strain. Mayor Lincoln of Boston states that but three lines of horse railroads in that city are run on Sunday, and that the general sentiment is adverse to the system of Sunday travel, but admits that no riotous proceedings have occurred.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The new steam gunboat Pawnee is to be launched at Philadelphia in a few days. She is the largest, and is expected to turn out the most superior of the seven gunboats ordered by Congress. She is 230 feet long, 47 feet wide, 1,289 tons burden, and will carry six guns and about 100 persons. Her bottom, which is almost flat, is convex in form near the keel, while the bilge on the outer surface is on a level with the lower part of the keel.

A letter from the steamer Shubrick at Puget Sound, says that an apparatus has been invented on board of her for throwing boiled water on an enemy, a sort of torture that keeps the Indians at a very respectful distance.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.—Arrangements have been made by the Grand Trunk R. R. of Canada, the Dayton & Michigan, and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, for a pleasure excursion to Portland, Me., at which place parties will have an opportunity of seeing the steamship Great Eastern. The tickets, which will be good for three weeks, have been put at the low price of *twenty dollars* for the round trip. This is destined to be one of the great pleasure routes of the country, and a large number of people will undoubtedly avail themselves of this opportunity to go over the ground—particularly as the marine attraction of the age is expected to load at Portland between the 25th and 30th of this month.

THE GREAT ALABAMA WILL CASE.—It is now ascertained that the will of the late Henry Lucas, of Montgomery county, Ala., now up for probate by change of name in the county of Lowndes, involves the disposition of $1,200,000. The witnesses, who are largely over a hundred, will still consume several days in the hearing. As might be expected, too, whatever be the decision of the Court of Probate, the counsel on both sides have expressed a determination to take the case up to the Supreme Court.

☞ The Nashua Gazette understands that it is the intention of Gen. Pierce to spend the winter, with his wife, at the Bermudas, a group of islands in the Atlantic, about six hundred miles east of the coast of South Carolina, where the thermometer scarcely varies more than four degrees during the year, ranging usually from 71 to 75 degrees.

THE POPE AND THE PREMIER.—A private letter from Rome thus describes the Pope and his Premier:

Day before yesterday I saw his Holiness. It was in his library at the Vatican. He takes snuff; has a favor now and then for a cigar, and can walk a good mile; is 67 years old, very corpulent, and seems truly "to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities." He does not do what is regarded as a fair day's work in this time, and Cardinals begin to look for his stool.

Antonelli, whose office at the Vatican is directly above the Pope's room, is really the Pope. He is a man 55 years of age, sallow, shrewd, very much a good address, and engaging manners, and works all the time, like a politician as he is. Temporal affairs occupy him solely: he knows and cares little for anything besides. Religion he leaves entirely to the professors of it.

A BROAD PLATFORM.—The Philanthropic Convention to meet in Buffalo on the 16th instant issues a comprehensive platform. Behold the lofty, Miltonic splendor of the diction—"inward fires of truth," etc.:

Come, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, let us have three days of deliberate consultation in the spirit of love and good will to all men, under the search for practical truth. We hold that the day for Free Conventions has dawned. The inward fires of truth and reason will flame forth from the summit of these volcanic mountains. They ignite and purify public opinion. A free convention is the monthly oe of human liberty—the platform whence issue the mandates of unlimited progress. Spiritualists, Materialists, Jews, Christians, Reformers—all hail, West, North, and South—all hereby consider themselves cordially invited.

☞ The Madison Courier of Wednesday evening has the following:

Three rowdies from Louisville, named V. Smith, G. Schnell, and S. Rea, created a disturbance last night about 11 o'clock in the doggery of M. S. Smith, on Walnut street, at the head of Fifth street, during which the owner of the coffeehouse was badly if not fatally stabbed. Marshal Rodgers promptly arrested the Louisville trio, and lodged them in jail.

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

The Crusade against the Negroes—White Men Swearing on Their Own Children—Fearful Sufferings of Paris—How they were Treated—Scandal and Rowin a Boarding-House.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1859.

The crusade against the free negroes continues. A large number of heirs been arrested and warned to leave the State, those who are residents having already been driven off. Many have fled within the last few days, and others are preparing to follow. A great many, however, continue to seek refuge in swamps, and various other means are made use of to evade the law. Mr. Holmes, one of the proprietors of a large iron foundery here, had in his employ a bright, industrious, and honest mulatto, who had raised a family in New Orleans and did not wish to leave. He brought the case before the city warrant-hearing and liberal man, to use his influence in his behalf, and Mr. H., after due inquiry, found that nothing could be done. There was but one alternative; the man must become a slave or leave the State. He was in much distress, but a day or two afterwards he met Mr. H. and in great glee exhibited a paper signed by the Recorder of the First District, certifying that the free, colored man Bob So-and-so was born in the State of Louisiana and entitled to residence therein.

"Why, Bob, how under heaven did you get this?" queried the astonished Mr. Holmes.

"Oh, you see, Massa, I went to a darky I's 'quainted wid, and he say, if I gib him fifty dollars I get no one out dis scrape. So we go to de court, and de jolly, two white men dis nigga nebber see 'fore in all he life came up and swar dey know Bob ebber since he born in New Orleans, long time ago. So I all right now—tah, tah, yal!"

Another case of this kind has come to light, in which the price of the perjury was $150, and it seems that a number of white men are making a regular business of the thing. There is, moreover, very little chance of their being caught and punished, as negro testimony cannot be taken against them, and it is generally difficult to prove the ne gativity of a negro born in another State.

To many persons it seems strange that free negroes or mulattoes who are possessed of property do not emigrate to those countries in which they can not only enjoy their wealth but secure through it a sort of respectability and social consideration. But it must be remembered that the status and responsibilities of the white and black races are altogether diff erent. While, as a general thing, the white man will scarcely condescend to maintain his dignity, his standing in society, etc., the negro greatly prefers the kindness and good treatment of his superiors to their respect, and in no spot of the earth can he be better assured of receiving the former than in New Orleans. White men sometimes send their colored offspring to reside in London or Paris, where he hoped the light-hued mulatto might not only receive a finished French education but be received into fashionable society. He was not mistaken in his calculations. Either the rumors of the old gentleman's riches or the attractions of the yellow-skinned beauties, or both combined, drew about the latter a circle of eager admirers, and, had they been matrimonially inclined, they might have chosen from the very pinks of Parisian dandyism. Things went on swimmingly for a long time, and admiration of the beautiful quadroon beauties from New Orleans became a theme in the saloon of Paris. But the mania for speculation seized upon the acquisitive old gentleman, the father of the prodigies of loveliness and representatives of uncounted gold upon the Bourse, he launched boldly into those great hazards that often create or swallow up a fortune in a single day.

The blind goddess was unpropitious, and before Mr M could fairly realize that he was in a vein of bad luck, his real fortune had vanished like a room-day dream, and he found himself almost penniless in the great metropolis of the Gauls, with his two arien daughter on his hands. The consequences to the latter were decidedly unpleasant. Their friends, admirers, and adorers dropped off by the dozen, and in an exceedingly brief space of time they found themselves excluded from the exclusive circle in which money had been the motive power to keep them moving. They were, in fact, en; society turned to them the cold shoulder, and those who had been most ardent in admiration and had rendered the most profound homage, now turned up the scornful nose and wondered at the presumption of aspiring darkey dom generally, and particularly of persons who could boast of nothing but their negro blood. Mr. M. hastily gathered up the remnant of his fortune and returned to this city, where his daughters (really fine girls, in a physical sense, I am told) will be compelled to content themselves with that position in the social scale assigned to persons of their class and complexion.

An extraordinary affair occurred one night recently in a large boarding house on Magazine street, resulting in a disturbance which startled the whole neighborhood. Mr. C. and his wife, it was said, did not sustain their marital relations with any degree of harmony, and the latter, complaining of the hot weather, spread a pallet on the floor, and deserted the marriage bed. Under this contingent arrangement the parties got along very well for some time, until one night an unusual wakefulness seized upon the husband perhaps from the anxiety of his wife, perhaps at the instigation of the devil. A strange, rustling, muffled sort of sound attracted his ear in the silence of the middle watch, and, straining his eyesight to its utmost, he could almost swear that he saw through the gloom a dark form creep in at the open door of the room, and glide slowly along the floor to the mosquito bar that covered his unconscious and sleeping spouse. He listened breathlessly to catch the first note of the shrill cry of alarm with which she would, of course, greet the audacious intruder, and he did not listen in vain.

What he really did hear is of no consequence, but it alarmed and enraged him far more than any outcry could have done. He cautiously arose in his bed, and armed himself with the only weapon he could lay his hands on—the headboard, which he happened to know could be removed from its place between the posts—and then, creeping at the couch on the floor, giving vent to a loud, exclusive oath, and dealing a random blow at the mosquito bar in the same instant. The sleeping lady leaped up in alarm, just in time to escape a severe thump on the head, while a bodily shape of some sex, in very primitive costume, scudded through the room to the door, flung open the latter, and down the stairs with the infuriated husband, similarly attired, in close pursuit. Near the lower floor the stairs turn suddenly to the left, and in the angle on the right was a large window, opening into a room occupied by a single gentleman of good moral character, who, in consequence of the oppressive heat, had lifted his window as high as possible, drawn his bed directly against it, and accordingly himself from curious eyes with a large curtain.

Through this window, and over the bed of the lodger, tearing a portion of the curtain, the fugitive made no matter, carried him like a thunderbolt, and he instinctively sought refuge directly under the startled sleeper, who, roused by the thundering rounds upon the stairs, and expecting by the fall of a heavy body across his bed, was in a sitting posture, sol as he did so he was saluted with a tremendous blow over his night capped sconce, which sent him reeling back upon his pillow and split in twain the head board, whereupon he was, unfortunately for a single blow, however terrible, was not sufficient to satisfy the injured husband, who naturally supposed he had encountered and overcome the trespasser upon his premises, and had followed up his injurious assault with a shower of thumps and kicks, accompanied by an oblig ato of imprecations on the head of the unfortunate lodger, who, in the mean time, had recovered his presence of mind sufficiently to divine what if allowed.

One can fancy what dire alarm and confusion must be created in a large house, full of people, by the silence of midnight being broken by such a row as the sounds of a furi us scuffle in an upper room, a headlong rush down the stairs, and then blows, curses, and cries of murder. It may as well be stated, however, that although the actua' culprit slipped out amidst the tumult and regained his own room, he did not escape discovery, and the story of his dying leap down two stories and through the window of a lin an object of such general attention that he sought another lo ding house next day. Neither a duel nor a divorce suit has yet grown out of the affair, but the lodger is